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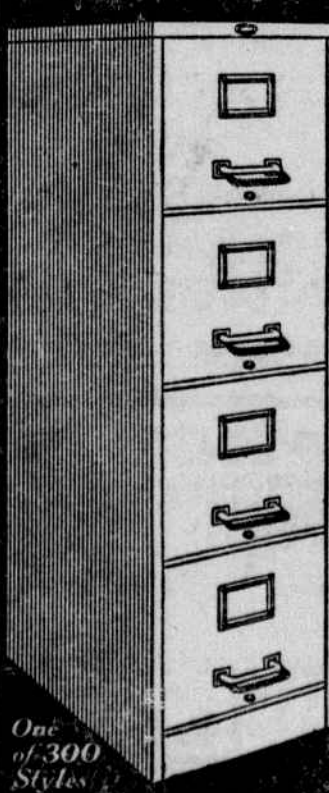
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BILL REDUCES 1921 TAXES \$193,640,000

Fordney Makes Estimate of Lower Rates in 1923 of \$790,330,000.

ABOUT \$7 PER CAPITA

Chairman Explains Burden Is Not Shifted, but Is Decreased in Size.

EVASIONS MADE HARDER

Rule Made for Vote Saturday at 3 P. M.—Democrats Are Planning a Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The nation's tax bill will be cut \$193,640,000 this fiscal year, \$377,790,000 in the calendar year 1922 and \$790,330,000 in 1923, Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee asserted today in the majority report explaining the tax revision bill framed by Republican committee.

Without disputing the figures, Democrats of the House prepared in caucus for a broadside assault on the Republican measure, planning to brand it as a rich man's bill. Their views were to be incorporated in a minority analysis attacking the means by which reductions were achieved.

Meantime the Rules Committee reported a rule to put the bill through the House at 3 P. M. Saturday. Debate will begin at 11 A. M. to-morrow, the measure having been formally reported today by the Ways and Means Committee, with the Democrats voting solidly against it.

Chairman Fordney insisted in the majority report that the policy of the bill was "reducing rather than shifting tax burdens." He estimated reductions in levies, some of which will not become fully effective until 1923, as follows:

Repeal of excess profits, January 1, 1922, \$150,000,000; reduction of surtax rates on individual incomes to 32 per cent., January 1, 1922, \$90,000,000.
Increased exemptions of heads of families to \$2,000 for incomes not in excess of \$5,000, \$40,000,000; additional exemptions for dependents, increased to \$400, from \$200, \$33,000,000.
Repeal of all transportation taxes, January 1, 1922, \$262,000,000.
Repeal of tax on life insurance, \$5,000,000.
Repeal of taxes on beverages, \$60,000,000.
Reduction of taxes on candy, \$8,000,000.
Sports goods, \$2,000,000.
Furs, \$4,510,000.
So-called luxury taxes, \$15,000,000.

Gains in Collections in 1923.
Estimated gains in taxes beginning with the calendar year 1923 are given as follows:

Increase of corporation income tax from 10 to 12½ per cent., January 1, 1922, \$137,750,000.
License to sellers of soft drinks, \$10,000,000.
Tax of six cents on cereal beverages, \$12,000,000.
Tax of five cents on carbonic acid gas, \$2,000,000.
Taxes on fruit juices, still drinks and fountain syrups, \$12,000,000.
Substitution of manufacturers' taxes on toilet preparations and proprietary medicines for existing stamp taxes, \$5,000,000.
The total loss in revenue is thus placed at \$988,080,000 and the total gains at \$177,750,000, leaving the net loss of \$790,330,000 estimated by the report.

Applying to individual taxpayers the net difference of \$790,330,000 between these losses and gains, Mr. Fordney said they represented a reduction of \$7 per capita, "or a saving to the average family of \$35 per year."

Since the repeal of the excess profits tax and the reduction of surtax rates on individual incomes do not become effective until 1922, Mr. Fordney said \$496,250,000 of the contemplated loss of revenue would not be reflected in revenue collections prior to the calendar year 1922. Discussing elimination of these levies, Mr. Fordney quoted two former Democratic Secretaries of the Treasury—Glass and Houston—as urging their repeal, Mr. Glass in 1919 and Mr. Houston in 1920.

Preventing Evasions of Taxes.

Emphasis was laid by the chairman on sections of the new bill designed to prevent tax evasion. He informed the House that under existing law the taxpayer might improperly reduce his surtaxes by changing his fiscal year, thus splitting his annual income in two parts. To prevent such an evasion, he added, the bill provided that in the case of a return for a period of less than one year the net income shall be placed on an annual basis and the surtax properly computed thereon in accordance with the number of months in such period.

To prevent evasion of tax through the medium of "wash sales" Mr. Fordney said a section had been put in the bill to limit deductions for losses by providing that no deduction should be allowed for losses sustained in the sale of securities where the taxpayer at or about the time of such sale purchased identical securities.

The provision of the present law dealing with surtax evasion by corporation

Senate Votes for Recess Aug. 24 to Sept. 21

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Senate voted 38 to 18 to-day to recess from Wednesday, August 24, to Wednesday, September 21. Senator Lodge announced that Congress would not quit work next week unless the farm relief bill was passed by that date. Six Republicans—Borah (Idaho), Jones (Wash.), La Follette (Wis.), Shortridge (Cal.), Townsend (Mich.) and Willis (Ohio)—voted against the recess because of the desire to get through many pending measures.

While the resolution must be passed by the House, the plan already agreed upon by leaders calls for a House recess not later than the middle of next week.

organization, the report said, was revised to meet the decision of the Supreme Court in the stock dividend case. There would be imposed on corporations of this character a flat additional income tax of 25 per cent. of the net income, but if the stockholders agreed they might be taxed upon their distributive shares in the net income of the corporation in the same manner as members of a partnership, such taxes to be in lieu of all income taxes upon the corporation.

Ways and Means Committee Democrats in preparing their minority report, which they have until Friday to file, will make use, it is understood, of especially prepared tables showing comparative taxes under the present law and the Republican measure. They will undertake to show that individuals having incomes ranging from \$5,000 to \$60,000 a year will pay the same taxes as at present, whereas those having incomes exceeding \$60,000 will get reductions ranging from 1 per cent. to 50 per cent. The Democratic report also will claim.

It is said, that corporations having net profits of from 5 to 10 per cent. will pay as much or more under the proposed 12½ per cent. corporation tax as they do under the excess profits and 10 per cent. corporation taxes, while corporations making 15 per cent. or more will have reductions on a graduated scale which will amount in some cases to as much as 65 per cent.

WEEKS APPROVES CHANGES IN STAFF

Pershing Plan Provides for Reorganization Along Lines Tested During the War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Complete reorganization of the Army General Staff along lines tested in France by Gen. Pershing, as commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, is understood to have been approved by Secretary Weeks.

The new scheme contemplates five sections of the General Staff, each controlling absolutely its special provinces, but closely coordinated with one another. It is suggested that the nomenclature used overseas be retained, such as G-1, G-2, &c., for the various sections.

The first section, having all jurisdiction over all questions of personnel, will be in charge of a brigadier-general acting as an assistant to the Chief of Staff. The second will constitute what is now known as the intelligence service of the army; the third will be known as the operations and training section; the fourth will be the supply section, corresponding to the S. O. S. of the A. E. F.; and the fifth will be the war plans section, which in time of war will constitute the nucleus of general headquarters.

The first four sections would remain intact in war. Heads of G-1 and G-3 have been selected and will be announced soon by the War Department. Both are men of distinguished war services and held high commands in France. Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, chief of the supply section, A. E. F., already has been named to head G-4.

OPPOSES ANY WOMAN ON ARMS CONFERENCE

Rep. Alice Robertson Doubts if There Is One Qualified.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.

Representative Alice Robertson of Oklahoma, only woman member of Congress, to-day asserted that she did not believe President Harding should appoint a woman as a delegate to the approaching conference on limitation of armaments.

"If you will name a single woman in the United States who is qualified to serve on such a conference I will be her strongest supporter," she said, after a call at the White House to-day.

Asked what she thought the qualifications should be, Miss Robertson said: "Most important of all, a member must be able to sit tight and do little talking. You show me any woman in the United States who can do that and she will have my undivided support. A member must also have a knowledge of international law and must be thoroughly conversant with diplomatic procedure."

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LODGE IS CONFIRMED AS ARMS DELEGATE

President Harding Announces Choice of Senator as Member No. 2.

HUGHES AT THE HEAD

Root's Selection Probable, Despite His Leaning to League of Nations.

WIDE SCOPE IS EXPECTED

Belief Is That America Will Act as Big Brother to Care for Russia.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.

President Harding took a step nearer to the completion of the American delegation to the conference on limitation of armaments by announcing to-day that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will be one of the American representatives. Senator Lodge is to rank second on the delegation, with Secretary Hughes holding first place.

The President has made no announcement concerning other members of the delegation, but reports continue to revolve about the names of Elihu Root, New York; former Senator George Sutherland of Utah, and Senator Oscar Underwood.

Interest centres upon the possible selection of Mr. Root. It is acknowledged that Mr. Root is a leading international expert and it is known that he has been under consideration. There were suggestions to-day, however, in Administration circles, that Mr. Root's previous favorable attitude towards the League of Nations with reservations, might bar him.

But Mr. Root's adherence to the idea of an international court finds approval in Administration circles and it has been intimated also in official sources that an international court would not be frowned upon simply because it originated from the league machinery of the Versailles treaty.

It was officially stated to-day that the United States will endeavor to confine the conference in the beginning to the objects for which it has been called, limitation of armament and far Eastern questions. But with Premier Briand of France coming and Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain expected, it is likely that other topics will be discussed as the conference proceeds.

Some diplomats hold that the conference will be confronted with the unfinished business of the Versailles treaty, the presence of the chief European Premiers will probably result in interchanges of views of far reaching effect. Washington will be the world capital while the conference is in progress.

As the time for the conference approaches the attitude which the various Governments will take toward Russia and developments in that country will be of the highest importance. The diplomatic position of the United States toward Russia will make it the natural representative of the Russia that was, and of the Russia which is still hoped for. It is realized that no settlement of the Far Eastern problem can be obtained which omits Russia from consideration and in view of the chaos that exists there its interests will have to be guarded for carefully.

LYNCHERS BURN HIS BODY.

Negro First Hanged by Mob in Texas After Assault.

WACO, TEX., Aug. 16.—The body of Alexander Winn, a negro, who was hanged by a mob at Datura yesterday for attacking a seven-year-old white girl, was taken from an undertaking establishment at Collidge last night and burned on the main street, according to word reaching here to-day.

Havre Condemns Bicycle Riding by Young Women

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Aug. 16.

THE Havre Municipal Council has passed a resolution condemning the use of the bicycle by young women as dangerous, in view of France's efforts to increase her population, hundreds of prospective mothers falling in their patriotic duty to bear children as a result of bicycle riding and falls while taking such exercise. This opinion was confirmed by Dr. Levent, head of the Paris Maternity Hospital, who, in an interview to-day, warned newly wedded couples not to make automobile or bicycle tours during their honeymoon, but to use slow trains on railroads outside the mountain regions, where bumping and twisting are unavoidable.

AMERICANS CHAFE AT AIRSHIP DELAY

Continued Postponements by British Builders Prevent Try-out of Great Dirigible.

By the Associated Press.

HOWDEN, England, Aug. 16.—The American crew of the airship ZR-2 are chafing at the prolonged delay by the British builders in the final tryout of the airship, which, it was stated authoritatively early to-night, would be impossible for another thirty-six hours at least.

Fears that unforeseen contingencies may prevent the start of the ZR-2 on her transoceanic voyage to the United States until the storms of the changing season set in, making navigation of the Atlantic airways extremely hazardous, have increased the impatience of the Americans.

Cancellations of the plans for the final proving flight from day to day are announced due to "ground puffs," but what the airman say they fear most are "lows," which to them means atmospheric low pressure areas.

Gen. Maitland, of the Air Ministry, asked to-day why the weather was unsuitable, said:

"We are taking every precaution against a repetition of that"—he pointed to the charred, twisted skeleton of the ZR-3's famous sister ship, the R-34, which lies wrecked a few hundred yards from the hangar as a result of a severe pounding by a high wind during an attempted landing.

Some American officers say the keen interest the British are showing is due to fears that a death blow would be dealt British heavier than air exponents should the American ship share the fate of the R-34.

"If we smashed up," commented one of the officers, "it would retard airship building for ten years."

The residents of this quiet Yorkshire village regret the impending departure of the Americans, who have been undergoing intensive instructional training here for many months. Eight Yorkshire women, the brides of enlisted members of the crew, will follow their husbands to new homes in the United States.

DIRIGIBLE MAY CIRCLE WORLD IN 17 DAYS

Round Globe Trip Proposed for ZR-2 After Arrival.

A round the world voyage for the great dirigible ZR-2 after it has been given a proper reception in this country upon its delivery here from England was proposed to the Navy Department yesterday by the World's Board of Aeronautical Commissioners, Inc., of which Charles J. Glidden is secretary.

The commissioners are now represented in eighty-one countries, and promise to look after the technical needs of the big air voyage if the trip is made. It is proposed to have the ZR-2 start westward across the continent, then over the Pacific via Honolulu, Yokohama and Shanghai, thence to Rome, Paris and London. The distance computed through these points is 22,847 miles, and could be accomplished in about seventeen days, as the commissioners figure it.

SOME PARIS PAPERS OPPOSE BRIAND TRIP

One Doubts if Harding Wants Government Heads at Arms Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Aug. 16.

Although the Foreign Office to-day attempted to minimize the importance of the statement that Premier Briand was going to attend the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments, THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent obtained authoritative information to that effect, which was officially verified to-night by the Foreign Office, which said that unless insuperable conditions arise Premier Briand will head the French delegation.

The Foreign Office had intimated that Premier Briand would not only receive definite instructions from the Cabinet before embarking as the head of the French delegation, but it was inevitable that Parliament would take a hand as soon as the October session commenced with the possibility that the Premier's hands would be so tightly bound that he would abandon his present intentions.

Newspapers continue to point out that not enough stress has been placed by Washington on the question of general disarmament and as France is anxious to see Washington evolve a definite policy regarding German disarmament rather than limit the scope of the conference to discussions of the Pacific problems, it is evident that Premier Briand is going to have difficulty getting the nation's approval of his voyage across the Atlantic. The suggestion that France may not be considered the official language is not helping the Premier's position. Even the French Academy is protesting and will to-morrow formulate an appeal to President Harding not to approve such a decision which would reflect seriously on France's prestige.

An important section of the French press to-day opened a campaign against M. Briand's participation, even the *Journal des Debats*, which is usually of a semi-official character, doubting whether President Harding wants the heads of governments to act as national envoys at his new peace conference.

"We are constantly told," says the *Debats*, "that the United States wishes above all to avoid anything that will recall the Paris conference with its errors. One of the greatest errors from the American point of view was the meeting of heads of States deciding directly between themselves without taking any advice from their Governments or heeding public opinion on questions of world interest. They (the United States) therefore, look unfavorably on a reconstitution at Washington of a 'Council of Four' or 'Ten' which so strongly displeased them in 1919."

The *Debats* further sees M. Briand's inability to speak English as a serious handicap and considers that the French Cabinet accepted the invitation to the Washington conference too hastily. "We may therefore fear," it continues, "that once there our attention for Americans as well as our absence of distrust or clear appreciation of the world policy of our English allies may again cause our representative to adopt decisions too hastily in his enthusiasm. Time and distance are always the best counsellors in good politics and we will learn with pleasure that Premier Briand has decided to assist the Washington debates—from Paris."

It is thus clear that the initial heartiness with which the French accepted President Harding's suggestion is waning. But the *Liberte* goes even further and refuses to give its assent to any effort to isolate the Japanese and contrasts Japanese and American assistance during the war not entirely to the advantage of America.

"To speak frankly," writes Jacques de Balville in the *Liberte*, "the United States proposes to isolate Japan, which cannot be done unless England and France break agreements which unite them with that Power. Such a rupture would be grave. None will deny that if the Asiatic possessions of England and France enjoyed security during the war it was due to Japan's guarantee. Protection of India was written largely in the Anglo-Japanese alliance and our Indo-China was protected likewise. Equilibrium in the Pacific was realized and has been tested."

"To follow the suggestion of the United States it is necessary to renounce this equilibrium—and by what will we replace it? There is the real question and it is difficult. Japan and the United States both rendered aid during the war and to-day it is hard to choose between them which merely shows the importance and delicacy of the role to be played at Washington."

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